

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,242.

Price 3d. EDINBURGH,

THURSDAY, MAY 3. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL. FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. GIBB.

On SATURDAY Evening, May 5, 1787.

A COMEDY, called, The

RIVAL S.

Mr. WILSON; Mr. WOODS;

Mr. WARD; Mr. SPARKS;

Mrs. CHARLES; Mrs. WATSON;

Mrs. LUFF; Mrs. LUFF.

SINGING between the ACTS by Mrs. LUFF.

A COMIC INTERLUDE, called, The

VINTNER TRICK'D.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Tickets to be had of Mr. GIBB at his house head of St

Ann's Street, and at the Theatre, where places for the

Boxes may be taken.

ANNUAL BENEFIT,

Canongate Charity Work-House.

On TUESDAY Evening, May 8, 1787, will be presented,

A COMEDY CALLED,

WHICH IS THE MAN?

Beauchamp, Mr. WARD;

Belville, Mr. WOODS;

Bobby Pendragon, Mr. Bell; Fitzherbert, Mr. W. Wells;

And Lord Sparkle, Mr. LA-MASH;

Miss Pendragon, Mrs. JACKSON;

(With a Song in Character.)

Julia, Mrs. WATSON; Clarinda, Mrs. Woods; Kitty, Mrs.

Villars; Tiffany, Mrs. LA-MASH; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs.

Charteris;

And Lady Bell Bloomer, Mrs. ROBINSON;

To which will be added a Farce, called,

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Tickets to be had of Bailie GEORGE RAE, Leith Wynd;

and of Mr. GIBB at the Office of the Theatre, where

Places for the Boxes may be taken.

On MONDAY Evening, May 7, 1787.

WILL BE PRESENTED, a Comedy called, The

SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

Ranger, Mr. WARD;

Frankly, Mr. WOODS;

Belamy, Mr. BELL;

Jack Maggot, Mr. HALLION;

Teller, Mr. MICHEL;

Buckle, Mr. J. BLAND;

Simon, Mr. CHARTERIS;

And Mr. Strickland, Mr. WILMOT-WELLS.

Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. WOODS;

Jacintha, Mrs. VILLARS;

Lucetta, Mrs. LA-MASH;

Lanclady, Mr. CHARTERIS;

And Clarinda, Mrs. ROBINSON.

To which will be added, a New Farce, called, The

FIRST FLOOR.

Written by Mr. COB.

As performed with universal Applause, at the Theatre-Royal,

Drury-Lane.

Whimsey, Mr. WILSON;

Young Whimsey, Mr. LUFF;

Monford, Mr. BELL;

And Tim Tartlet, Mr. LA-MASH.

Charlotte, Mrs. WOODS;

Nancy, Mrs. LA-MASH;

And Mrs. Patterton, Mrs. CHARTERIS.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken, of Mr

GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

Measuring of Wood.

YESTERDAY the Honourable Magistrates and Town-

council of the city of Edinburgh, appointed Robert

Robertson of Leith, to the office of WOOD MEASURER

at that Port, in place of George Lowrie deceased.

Merchants, Ship-masters, and others, who are pleased to

employ him in that line, may depend on the greatest atten-

tion being paid.

Seeds to be Claimed.

RECEIVED per the STAR, DENON, from London, one

Sack Seeds, marked W. I. Edinr. and a small bag of

Seeds, marked Y.

These Seeds are in the warehouse of William Robertson,

merchant, Leith; and, as this is the proper season for sowing

them, if they are not claimed by the owners in two weeks

from this date, they will be sold, to pay freight, and other

charges. Leith, May 3. 1787.

Household Furniture.

THERE is to be exposed, on Monday the 7th May cur-

rent, by public roup, in a house, Sellers's Land, opposite

THEATRE ROYAL.

MRS JORDAN is engaged to per-
form in Edinburgh and Glasgow this summer, a cer-
tain number of nights. She will make her first appearance
early in June, of which due notice will be given.

A WATCH LOST.

LAST night about seven o'clock, a Lady dropt a GOLD
WATCH, with a shagreen case and steel chain, be-
tween the Cross and James's Square. Any person who has
found the same, shall have ONE GUINEA of reward, on
bringing it to Messrs. Brown and Skelton, watch-makers,
High Street. May 1.

N. B. Maker's name, James Herring, No. 102.

Of superior Quality, and much lower in Price, than any

ever fold in this country, are arrived.

AT the Warehouse of JOHN CARNEGIE, Tea and
Spirit Dealer, top of the Kirkgate, and foot of the
Dun-row or St Andrew's Street, Leith; being the first that
is arrived from last sale, and will be sold wholesale and re-
tail, upon as low terms as can be expected from the commu-
tation act.

J. C. Most respectfully returns thanks to those families
and dealers who have hitherto favoured him with their or-
ders, and can now say that he has in his power to serve
them in the different species of Teas, upon better terms than
many in the trade.

N. B. The price will be marked on each package.

THE Commissioners for watering the

Town of Leith, intending to bring in a fresh supply
of Water in a cast iron pipe of four inches bore, &c. fire such
persons as are willing to contract for said pipe, to send their
proposals to John Pattison town clerk, betwixt and the
15th May. Such persons as will undertake the jointing of
said pipes, will please also to send proposals to Mr. Pattison;
and such as are disposed to contract for digging the ground
and laying the pipes, upon calling on Mr. Pattison will be
shown the ground, that they may give an estimate what they
will undertake it for by the yard.

Rollin Bleachfield, 1787.

MESS. BIGGARS and COMPANY have laid down

Cloth, and are bleaching at the following prices, viz.

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding,

per yard.

1000 warp, at 3 d. 1700 and above, 6 d.

1100, 3 d. Diaper, 4 d.

1200 and 1300, 4 d. Damask, 5 d.

1400, 4 d. Cambric, 4 d.

1500, 5 d. Twelling, 4 d.

1600, 5 d. Long Lawn, 3 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

Messrs. Thomas Campbell-mechanic, front Royal Exchange;

Patrick Murray baker, head of Liberton's Wynd;

Samuel Gilman rope-maker, Grassmarket;

Alexander Gray at the Lapping-house, Pleasance;

Alexander Burnett weaver, Water of Leith;

George Norrie merchant, Leith;

James Ca'la's weaver, Dalkeith;

Mrs. Tod grocer, Fishrow;

James Hall flax-dresser, Peebles;

Robert Paterson stamp-master, Melrose;

Messrs. Biggars and Company, Sciennes; at their shop,

foot of Stevenlaw's Close, Cowgate; and at the

Bleachfield.

N. B. The Bleachfield at Rollin being considerably en-

larged, cloth will be much sooner returned than formerly.

REFORM

OF THE

Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs.

LOCHMABEN.

ON the 21st current, Dr Robert Clapperton Prefes, and

John Dickson Secretary to the Committee of Reform

at Lochmaben, (having made a requisition to the Provost

to call a Council some time ago, which was refused), passed to

the personal presence of eleven of the Members of the pre-

sent Council, two others having refused their access, and the

two remaining Members being non-residenters, the one living

at Drumlanig, and the other in Perthshire; and represented,

That they heard with astonishment, that a letter had been

written by the Council to Sir James Johnston, the Member

of Parliament, desiring him to give an unqualified opinion

to Reform, "when it was notorious to them, that the de-

cided opinion and determination of the whole burghs

and heritors of the burgh, except a bare majority of the

"Council, were favourable to, and anxiously wished for a

"Reform, and when it was also notorious, that they had at

"no time deemed to consult one single burgher or burghess, as to

"the propriety of the measure, but with the greatest secre-

"cy had endeavoured to conceal their partial resolutions;"

and therefore protested, that notwithstanding any such let-

ter or instructions, "they should be at liberty to state to

"the Parliament of Great Britain, and to declare to the

"public at large, That such instructions were in direct op-

"position to the sentiments of the burghs, and, in fact,

"no more than the artful and assuming act of a junta of a

"self-elected Magistrate and Council, anxious to continue

"in the perpetual exercise of arbitrary power, and the un-

"controllable dissipation of a revenue not their own."

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, May 3, 1787.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal
Bank of Scotland give notice, That a General Court
of Proprietors will be held at their office in Edinburgh, on
Tuesday the 31st day of June next, at 12 o'clock mid-day
pursuant to the charter. ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

Journeyman Shoemakers.

AS the JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS in and about
Edinburgh, in the Mens Branch, have petitioned
their Masters for a rise of their Wages, on account of the
high rate of provisions of every kind; and now find, after
petitioning, the Masters will not comply—They are there-
by under the disagreeable necessity of leaving work until such
time as a settlement is obtained.

Dutch Lintseed.

TO be SOLD by Alexander Henderson, Bridge-end Leith,
a Parcel of the very best DUTCH LINTSEED, just
arrived from Rotterdam, per the Margaret, Captain Turn-
bull, at a moderate price, for ready money or good bills.

PASTURE.

SEVERAL of the OLD GRASS FIELDS at PRESTON-
FIELD are now open for Cattle, they being intended
chiefly for Saddle Horses, and only a certain number to be
taken in, those persons intending to send any, may find their
advantage in applying before the parks are full.
Enquire of the Overseer at Prestonfield.

REFORM OF THE

Internal Government of the Boroughs.

This day is published,

And Sold by Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Creech, and Mr. Elliot,

booksellers, and by the booksellers in Glasgow,

Price Three shillings and Sixpence.

AN ILLUSTRATION of the PRINCIPLES of the
BILL proposed to be submitted to the consideration
of Parliament, for Correcting the Abuses and Supplying the
Defects in the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs,
and in the manner of accounting for the property, annual
revenues, and expenditure of the same, in that part of Great
Britain called Scotland.—With an APPENDIX, shewing,
that the Convention of Boroughs neither have by Law, nor
ever did exercise the very extraordinary jurisdiction now
claimed of auditing the accounts of their constituents.

By the COMMITTEE of DELEGATES.

The Appendix may be had separately, price 1 s.

II. HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS of the GOVERN-

MENT, and the GRIEVANCES of the ROYAL BO-

ROUGHS, transmitted by the Committees of the different

Boroughs, associated for the purpose of Reform, or extracted

from their correspondence with the Committee of Delegates.

Price 1 s. 6 d.

III. THE SETTS or CONSTITUTIONS of the Royal

Boroughs of Scotland, as recorded in the Books of the

Convention. Price 7 s.

JOHN GRIEVE, Esq;

LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH,

AND

THE COMMITTEE OF REFORM.

EXTRACT from the APPENDIX to the Illustration of

the REFORM BILL, just now published by the Com-

mittee of Reform.

No. II. Of the Jurisdiction claimed by the Convention of the

Royal Boroughs to call Magistrates to an Account.

"This subject is treated very shortly in the illustration.

The claim of Jurisdiction made by the Convention of Royal

Boroughs, appeared originally to be utterly groundless. The

idea was confirmed by the unanimous opinion of the Barons

of Exchequer, in the case of Dumbarton, where the matter

was fully investigated. After the decision given in that case,

no person imagined that the Convention of Boroughs would

ever again venture to offer a claim of Jurisdiction, which was

reprobated, treated with contempt, and even with ridicule,

by the opinions of these honourable Judges."

"To the astonishment of the public, however, it has hap-

pened, that the Convention of the Royal Boroughs have

thought proper to renew their exploded pretence of Jurisdiction,

to call themselves to an account for their administration

of the common good; for in a circular letter subscribed, sent

by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as Prefes of the Conven-

tion of Boroughs, to the individual Town-councils, desiring

them to instruct their members of Parliament to give an un-

qualified opinion to Reform, the Convention speaks as follows:

"They (meaning the Committee of Reform) have

"at last determined to bring forward to Parliament their

"proposed bill, not only for altering the constitutions of the

"burghs, but to vest in the Court of Exchequer a power to

"oblige Magistrates to account, in manner above men-

"tioned; and with that view have applied to Mr Pitt, as Mi-

"nister of state, for his countenance and support, in order

"to have it passed into a law, upon a misrepresentation. That

"as the law of Scotland is now understood, there does not

"exist a power to control the administration of Burghs,

"which that jurisdiction, by ancient charters and public statutes,

"stands vested in the General Convention of the Royal Burghs,

"and where they have been in the regular exercise, from an

"early period down to this day."

"In these allegations made by Convention, after what

had passed in the Court of Exchequer, there is boldness and

temerity which nothing can exceed. Their letter has not

only been transmitted to the individual Town-councils, but

has, we learn, been communicated to many Members of

of the jurisdiction claimed by Convention. We have

pointed out a Court entirely different from it, in which that

jurisdiction was vested and exercised in the most ancient times

and in which it continued until it was transferred to the

Court of Exchequer. We have explained the powers of the

Convention in its institution, and demonstrated, that they

do not comprehend the jurisdiction of accounts. We have

examined the various posterior statutes to which the Conven-

tion appealed in support of their claim to that jurisdiction,

and shewn them to be utterly inapplicable. We have finally

investigated the force and authority of the different in-

stances or examples from which the Convention pretended

to deduce a regular exercise of jurisdiction, in relation to the

accounts; and have proven in the clearest manner, that they

have no relation whatever to the point, in support of which

they were so confidently and so ostentatiously adduced. For

there is not a single example, from the beginning to the end

of the books of Convention, as far as yet appears, in which

that body ever pretended to exercise a judicative power of

examining the administration of the common good, and of

decreasing restraints where it was misapplied.

"To that reasoning, and these remarks on the jurisdiction

claimed by Convention, it is a proper conclusion to present

to the Public, the opinions of the Honourable Barons of Ex-

chequer, as delivered in the case of Dumbarton:

"The Lord Chief Baron spoke as follows:—"The que-

"stion submitted to the consideration of the Court is, Whe-

"ther the act 1535 is a subsisting law, and binding upon

"this Court of Exchequer? As, in the case of Selkirk, the

"Lords of Session entertained a doubt, whether they had

"jurisdiction to take up this matter, therefore, (argued the

"petitioners,) if the jurisdiction does not lie with this

"Court, it lies no where, and a remedy will be altogether

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, April 28.
St. James's, April 27.

THE King has been pleased to confer on Sir Thomas Wroughton, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden, the additional Character of His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the same Court.

The King has also been pleased to appoint William Fawcener, Esq; to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Cumberland House, April 21.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been pleased to appoint John Edward Atley, Esq; Captain in his Majesty's first regiment of foot-Guards, son of Sir Edward Atley, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Norfolk, to be One of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

Office of Ordnance, April 25, 1787.

His Majesty, by warrant of this day's date, has been pleased to direct, that the Corps of Engineers shall in future take the name of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and be so filed and called; and that the said Corps of Royal Engineers shall rank in the army with the Royal Regiment of Artillery; and whenever there shall be occasion for them to take post with any other corps of the army, the post of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall be on the right, with the Royal Regiment of Artillery, according to the dates of the commissions of the officers belonging to the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Corps of Royal Engineers.

Dresden, April 11.

The Diet here lately passed an act for consolidating the land-taxes, or taxes payable on home manufactures and traffick, as well as on foreign commodities after their importation. These taxes were formerly levied upon the same commodity, under various titles, which differed in every province of the electorate, and were subject to a renewal on every transportation from one mart to another; so that a door was opened to all manner of fraud, and to the most ruinous prosecutions. By the new regulations, a very considerable number of articles are exempted from this tax, chiefly for the relief of the poor, as are also all raw materials imported, and used in the manufactures of the country, which will be highly advantageous to the woollen, cotton, and linen manufacturers. The mode of collecting the taxes now established is so simplified, that, upon their being once paid, the merchandize may be transported to any part of the electorate, without further examination, or becoming liable to any further duty.

A new tariff for regulating the taxes on the internal commerce of the country will be immediately published; and the elector has given orders to his College of Commerce to prepare another for regulating the taxes on merchandize imported from foreign parts.

Hamburg, April 13.

Yesterday died here, after a lingering illness, Christian Haaker, Esq; senator of this republic, in the 77th year of his age.

Office of Ordnance, April 26, 1787.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Second Lieut. Walter H. Brice is appointed to be First Lieutenant, vice Wenman Dickinson, resigned. Second Lieutenant Robert Evans to be First Lieutenant, vice George Lewis, promoted. Second Lieutenant David Meredith to be First Lieutenant, vice Daniel Davis, deceased.

Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieutenant John Finlay, from the half pay of the late 83d Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice William Malton, promoted. Captain Lieutenant Sir Thomas H. Page to be Captain, vice Gilbert Townsend, deceased. First Lieutenant William Fyers to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Sir Thomas H. Page, promoted. Second Lieutenant Thomas Smart to be First Lieutenant, vice William Fyers, promoted.

War-Office, April 28, 1787.

1st Troop of horse grenadier guards, Brevet Major Samuel Haynes is appointed to be Major, vice Jacob Sawbridge. Guidon and Captain John Robinson to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Samuel Haynes. Sub-Lieutenant Brydges Treothick Henniker to be Guidon and Captain, vice John Robinson. Lieutenant Henry Mordaunt Clavering, of the 9th regiment of light dragoons, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Brydges Treothick Henniker. Ensign Henry Harcourt, from the first regiment of foot guards, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Calvely Cotton.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Francis Laflalles, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice John Parflov. 4th Regiment of dragoons, Captain Francis Hugonin to be Major, vice Henry Nooth. Captain-Lieutenant Peter John Luard to be Captain of a troop, vice Francis Hugonin. Lieutenant George Wentworth Thompson to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Peter John Luard. Cornet Robert Douglas to be Lieutenant, vice George Wentworth Thompson. Jervoise Purefoy, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robert Douglas. 6th Regiment of dragoons, John Rigby Fletcher, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Edward Bolton Clive. Jonathan Morton Pleydell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Hunter.

10th Regiment of light dragoons, Arthur Brabazon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice the Honourable Andrew Cochrane. 11th Regiment of foot guards, Denzil Oulow, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Henry Harcourt. 17th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Digby to be Lieutenant, vice John Lancaster. Wroth Palmer Ackland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Digby.

32d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Maddison, from the half-pay of the 42d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Jenkin Lewis.

43d Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant James Lofack to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Kerr. Lieutenant Winthrop Roche to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Lofack. Ensign John Holmes to be Lieutenant, vice Winthrop Roche. William Hay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Holmes.

45th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant General James Cunningham to be Colonel, vice Sir John Wrottesley. 59th Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Bowyer Bower, from the half-pay of the 40th regiment, to be Ensign, vice Sir John Nelbit.

71st Regiment of foot, Edmund Filmer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Brooke Westcott.

Serjeant-Major William Robinson, of the 11th regiment of foot, to be Town Adjutant to the garrison of Gibraltar, vice William Kenyon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, April 27.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr Alderman Newnham rose, in consequence of the conversation which took place on Tuesday last, to say, that in his opinion he had given a satisfactory explanation to the questions put to him respecting his motion relative to the Prince of Wales; yet he was now ready to explain every further particular

that may be deemed necessary. He begged leave to assure the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite him (Mr Pitt) his motion would come perfectly unaccompanied by any of those disagreeable consequences which had been apprehended, it being as much his wish as it was his duty to introduce the business with the deference that was due to the Sovereign, and indeed to both the parties concerned in the motion. If, in pursuing this conduct, he was even not swayed by inclination, he could not possibly forget the respect which actuated the Royal personage whose affairs were the subject of the proceedings, and whose cause he could not possibly expect to serve by departing from that line, which was obviously drawn from the nature and importance of the circumstances. He had still, he said, to regret the business had not been taken up by persons in office, to whom he thought it peculiarly belonged; but having learned that no such measure was agitated or intended by them, he thought he merely discharged his duty by stepping forward. It was no more than what he owed to the honour of the country which was so deeply interested, and to the situation of his Royal Highness, embarrassed as it appeared to be, and from which he could not too soon be extricated. The object of his motion he therefore stated merely to be, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to take into his Royal consideration the embarrassed state of the affairs of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to grant him such relief as he in his Royal wisdom may think fit, and that the House would make good the same."

Mr Rolle expressed his surprise at the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman, in pressing forward a business of the present nature against the declared sense of his Majesty's Ministers. He thought that there never was an occasion when it was more necessary for the independent and country gentlemen to step forward, as the decision on the present business tended in his opinion to involve in its consequences the state both of the church and constitution. He, for his part, felt so deeply impressed by the sense of its alarming tendency, that he should be prepared, whenever it was brought forward, to move the previous question, though he would confess that it was with much reluctance that he could be brought to give the measure a decided negative.

Mr Dempster said, that he had understood from high authority, that the motion for the address would be informal, as applying to the crown for pecuniary aid before the Committee of Supply had been closed. Feeling, however, as he did for the honour of the Sovereign, and for the situation of the heir apparent, he hoped that before the time appointed for the motion, either the Hon. Alderman would be prevailed on to withdraw it, or else that the Minister may find means to anticipate its object.

Mr Pitt, after professing the most respectful attachment to the person of the Prince, expressed his regret, that by the perseverance of the Hon. Alderman, he should be compelled, though with extreme reluctance, to the disclosure of circumstances which his inclination would otherwise lead him to suppress. But whenever it should be agitated, he must avow, that it was his determination to give it a decided negative. Whatever representations may be founded on this conduct, he felt that he was strictly pursuing the line which was pointed out by his duty to the Sovereign, in the trust reposed in him by the public, and his concern for the real interests of the heir apparent. The manner, he said, in which the motion was now proposed to be stated, by no means reconciled him to its tendency.

It was, in his opinion, as improper, and as unjustifiable as ever; and every objection, both to the mode and the substance, remained still in the fullest force. He again mentioned, that there were circumstances which he certainly must make known, and which, when declared, must convince the House of the impropriety of acceding to the present motion. He still wished, however, to avoid a description of such a nature, injurious as it may prove to the public tranquillity, as well as to that of the illustrious personages concerned; and should therefore continue to express his hope, that the Hon. Alderman may be prevailed on to withdraw his motion.

Mr Hulse expressed the same regard for the national honour, the situation of the Prince, and the tranquillity of the public. He joined also in apprehending the same unhappy consequences from the motion, if pursued, and in particular, expressed concern that it might induce a necessity of laying open those private domestic particulars in the affairs of the Prince, which there were many reasons for suppressing. He therefore concluded, by praying the Hon. Gentleman to withdraw his motion.

Mr Powys expressed his regret at not having been present at the beginning of this conversation, such being his sense of the importance and magnitude of the business, that had he any intimation that it was to be discussed, he would, on no account, have been absent. When first this subject had been mentioned, he said it had spread a general alarm through the country members, as well as through every other description of persons. He had expected therefore, that instead of a fresh notice given this day, with explanations, the Hon. Alderman would rather have pressed to withdraw the motion. Had that Hon. member been authorized to come forward on the affairs of his Royal Highness, there might have been, he said, an excuse for his conduct; but coming forward as an individual, and on his own suggestion, too delicate for the interference of Administration, was a procedure for which he was at a loss to account. He for his part felt himself so deeply impressed by his sense of the importance of the question, that his agitation actually prevented him from speaking. He trusted therefore that every person who wished well to his country, or felt an attachment to the family on the throne, would interfere so as to prevent the subject from being forced into a more particular discussion.

Mr Sheridan rose and said, he extremely lamented the turn the conversation had taken, which he was convinced could not have been foreseen by the worthy Alderman, when he introduced the explanation of his intended motion; and which explanation had been called for on a former day by the

Chancellor of the Exchequer. However, after what had passed, he felt it impossible for any man who respected, or any way regarded the character and situation of his Royal Highness, to remain wholly silent. He was ready to admit the great importance of the subject, which was proposed to be submitted to their consideration;—but he was sorry to see that dark hints and strange insinuations had been resorted to, in order to magnify that admitted importance, and to raise, at the same time, the most serious doubts and alarms in the breast of Parliament, and the country at large, upon matters not connected with the question which waited their decision; or which, if connected with it, were matters to be dealt with not by hints, innuendoes and allusions, but by open, manly and decisive investigation.

The Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, (Mr Rolle) had appealed to the country gentlemen; and called upon them to stand forth, and had asserted that the question peculiarly interested them, as it tended to affect the constitution, both in Church and State. An awful and a serious appeal. No man, Mr Sheridan said, was more ready to admit, if ever it was right to make distinctions upon classes of Members in that House, the preference and pre-eminence which was justly allotted to the country gentlemen, as a body in Parliament, than himself. He never had been or should be deficient in feelings of the sincerest respect towards them; but if the question was indeed of the nature described by the Hon. Gentleman, not an application merely for an aid to his Majesty or a part of his family, but a question affecting the dearest rights of the people in Government and Religion, he must take the liberty of saying, that it was a question of no distinction or preference, or superiority of interests in its discussion, but was one upon which every man within or without these walls, who possessed a sincere zeal for the liberty and welfare of the State, the first and best of all qualifications, was equally appealed to, and was equally entitled to stand forward with that boldness and explicitness which the Hon. Member had called for. For his own part, he was perhaps as little inclined to be a courtier now, or in expectancy, as the Hon. Gentleman;—He could not however agree to his opinion, that it was the only proof of an independent mind, to have no interest in the situation, either of the Monarch on the throne, or of the heir apparent to the crown; on the contrary, he conceived that those who were most determined in support of the just and constitutional rights of Parliament, might most confidently be anxious for the due maintenance and happiness of the monarch, and of every branch of his illustrious family.

Since, however these insinuations had been thrown out, obscurely indeed upon a former day, but in a more intelligible form during the present conversation, and since they were used as arguments to prove the danger and impolicy of the friends to his Royal Highness bringing forward any measure, upon which his conduct and situation were to be canvassed, threatening certain alarming discoveries as the inevitable consequence, he did not hesitate to declare, and he meant it to be understood that he was not then speaking lightly and without authority, which would, indeed, be the height of presumption upon such a subject, that he was confident that it was his Royal Highness's decided wish, that no part of his conduct, circumstances, or situation, should be treated with ambiguity, concealment, or affected tenderness; but that whatever concerned him, if referred to at all, should be discussed with openness, and with fair, manly, and direct examination; whatever is brought forward in that shape, said Mr Sheridan, he would venture to assert, would meet with a clear, unequivocal, and satisfactory answer, such as he was assured his Royal Highness would himself give, should it be thought proper to bring forward such a discussion in another great assembly, equally interested in the matters supposed to be alluded to, where his Royal Highness fits as a Peer of Great Britain;—how far such a discussion was reconcilable to decency, to feeling, or to honour, was a matter for those gentlemen to decide upon; he spoke only of what would be the case, whenever that discussion should be referred to.

Mr Sheridan next took notice of Mr Pitt's earnest entreaties that this business should not be proceeded on; but he argued with great force, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had himself thrown an unfavourable bar to the possibility of any man, who felt for his Royal Highness's honour, character, or dignity, presuming to advise his Royal Highness to exert his influence that the measure should be abandoned. He appealed to the Right Hon. Gentleman's own candour, whether that House, whether the country, whether all Europe could put any construction upon such conduct; but one, and that one the most disgraceful and unworthy; namely, that the Prince had given up to threats, what he had not conceded to argument or entreaty; that when a scrutiny into his conduct and situation was held out as a consequence of his application to Parliament, the measure and the object were precipitately abandoned. If this was the object of such threats, he should only say, that he believed that they had as much mistaken the feelings, and the spirit, as they had the conduct and situation of the illustrious person alluded to.

Mr Sheridan concluded with exculpating the party he had the honour of acting with, from any share in the supposed unhappy division of the Royal Family; declaring, that any such unfortunate schism could never exist, but on the contrary must always injure the cause of those who were excluded from his Majesty's councils and government, but whose opposition was not personal, but founded on broad, solid, constitutional ground.

Mr Drake said, that when so many respectable gentlemen had expressed their wishes to have the motion withdrawn, it was hardly to be expected that the Hon. Alderman would persevere in his intention. He for his part looked forward to every evil which had been apprehended from the discussion, and deprecated its consequences with the same feel-

ings that other gentlemen had expressed. He professed to feel the sincerest attachment to the person of the Sovereign, which extended itself to his son; and therefore to prevent the unhappy dissensions that may arise, he hoped the Hon. Alderman would agree to withdraw his motion. There would be nothing in such a conduct, which would either injure his honour or his consistency; whilst, on the contrary, it would have the happy effect of terminating the alarm and dissensions which prevailed at present.

Mr Alderman Watson also spoke against the introduction of the business.

The conversation then terminated for the present.

PENAL LAWS.

Mr Minchin rose to propose a revival and amendment of the penal laws now existing, which the Honourable Gentleman said were so disproportionate to the nature of the offences, that it was highly necessary some distinctions should be made. He then entered into a full discussion of the nature and extent of punishments inflicted, and gave many striking instances of the inadequacy of some and the severity of others. Mr Minchin took a review of the various crimes for which a man might be punished, and classed them under distinct heads. An Englishman's life, he said, bore no higher a value than twelve-pence farthing; he therefore moved, "for leave to bring in a bill for appointing certain persons therein named to be commissioners for examining into the state of the penal laws, and for reporting the same to that House."

Mr Sloper seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reprobated the idea of attempting a work of such great importance, as the reform of the whole criminal laws of this kingdom. In a business of that kind, the opinion of gentlemen high in the profession of the law ought to be previously consulted, added to which the lateness of the session rendered it a very improper period for such an undertaking. After making these observations, Mr Pitt begged leave again to revert to a few moments to the business of the Prince of Wales, as it was probable that if he omitted seizing the present occasion, the House would be less full when he should take occasion to recall their attention to that subject. In consequence of a conversation which had arisen a few minutes since between him and an Hon. Gentleman, he found himself under the necessity of declaring, that his intended opposition to the increased establishment of his Royal Highness, was founded on no extraneous motive whatever, and referred solely to the correspondence which had taken place between his Majesty and the Prince, on the pecuniary concerns of the latter. It was in that light only he wished to consider it, and seeing it in that point of view, he could certainly treat it with all the possible freedom that was consonant to the respect due to the parties concerned—to the Sovereign, and to the Heir Apparent.

Mr Sheridan expressed much satisfaction on hearing this explanation, which had been in his opinion rendered extremely necessary by what had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman not now present (Mr Rolle). Had it been otherwise, however, and were it the intention of gentlemen to carry the discussion farther than what related to the pecuniary situation of his Royal Highness, the insinuations would have been met fully and fairly in that House; or if it was thought more eligible to bring them forward in another place, his Royal Highness sitting then in person as a peer of Great Britain, was fully prepared to answer in person to every charge or insinuation that could be brought against him on any account whatever.

Mr Pitt said, that no insinuation had dwelt in his mind at the time that he had delivered himself on the subject; and he had hoped that he expressed himself in terms sufficiently unambiguous, to avoid such an imputation. What had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rolle) it could not be expected of him to explain; but as far as related to himself, he trusted that no improper construction would be attached to his words, when he now repeated his declaration, that he never meant to extend his ideas further than to the pecuniary situation of the Prince.—He would, however, express a hope, that the Hon. Gentleman who had last spoken, would use his influence, in aid to the wishes of almost every member in that House, with the Hon. Alderman (Newnham) whom he would also conjure, to withdraw a motion, which involved in it so many circumstances of such extreme delicacy, and which could not possibly answer any good end, if forced into a discussion.

Mr Alderman Newnham, replied, that he had not brought forward the business on light or trivial grounds, or without that degree of deliberation which was due to its importance. The affairs of the Heir Apparent had been much spoken of in the last year, and it seemed as if nothing farther was intended to be done in the present. But in every view of the circumstances, he looked on himself as too deeply pledged, either in justice to his own honour, or the cause he had espoused, to comply with the request of the Right Hon. Gent. by withdrawing the motion which he had announced.

Mr Minchin then recalled the attention of the House to the subject which he had introduced; but after making a few explanatory observations, he consented, at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to withdraw his motion. Adjourned.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, April 30.

Hague, April 20. Within these few days a club has been instituted here in support of the constitutional rights of the republic, and in opposition to the attempts of the French, and pretended patriotic faction. It began by forty members, but in a week has increased to upwards of fifteen hundred. Similar meetings have been set on foot at Rotterdam, Leyden, Delft, &c. and in all those places with equal success. This clearly proves, that the voice of the people is with the Stadtholder, and that it has only been kept under by force and corruption.

LONDON.

To-morrow the Committee will sit in the House of Peers, to determine the Claim of Peerage.

The business of the week in the House of Commons.

To-morrow—Ballot for Norwich election petition—Mr Alderman Sawbridge on the floor of presentation—Second reading of Hon. Mr Foley's divorce bill—A horse farming bill, second reading—Hull dock bill, second reading, petitioners to be heard by counsel.

Wednesday—Mr Henry Dunlop's state of India revenue—Committee of ways and means, and supply.

Thursday—Committee of the whole House, on the articles of Impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq.

Friday—Motion of Mr Alderman Newnam for an address to His Majesty, respecting the present situation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, if not withdrawn before that time.

The motion for an Address to the Throne, shortly to be made by Alderman Newnam, is not only necessary, but commendable. The dignity of the kingdom is concerned, in the situation which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales now stands; and that some immediate step should be taken to remedy it, seems universally to be desired. It might perhaps be deemed more proper should such a motion originate elsewhere; but as it is neglected wholly on that part, the worthy mover will not only be excused for his interference, but will gain, as he merits, the approbation and thanks of the people.

It is indeed a tender concern to the Prince of Wales, that induces Mr Pitt to wish Alderman Newnam's motion withdrawn!—"Many unpleasant things, says the Minister, must come out, if the motion goes on."—True they must,—and the most material will be, what became of the revenue of Cornwall, amounting to 12,000*l.* per annum during the Prince of Wales's minority?

Peter Pindar has a work in contemplation, which is to be called the *Knights of St David*:—the debate respecting the Prince of Wales on Friday next, with the members who vote against the measure, will constitute the fabric of this poem!—and woe to those whose lot it may be to be hung up in *terrorem*!

The Prince of Wales last Saturday night at the Opera house, sat about an hour in the box of Lady Chatham in company with Lady Pitt, and Miss Broderick.—A circumstance which equally proves the prudence and good nature of his Royal Highness.

Friday, Sir John Lockhart Ross kissed the King's hand, on being appointed to the command of the squadron stationed in the Mediterranean.

Same day, the Earl of Tyrone and the Earl of Shannon kissed the King's hand at St James's, on being created British Peers, and afterwards went to the House of Lords, and took their seats, being introduced by the two Secretaries of State.

General Cunningham also kissed the King's hand at St James's, on his being appointed to succeed Sir John Wrottesley in the Guards, &c.

The Manhip East Indianman, Captain Gregory, arrived in the Downs, brought home the following passengers, viz.

From Bengal—Colonel Ahmuty, wife and two children; Messrs Atkinson and Pottinger, senior merchants; Mr Mee, Writer; Lieutenants Ewart, Hammond, and Douglas, of the Company's service; Mr Thomas Summers, Mr Williams, John Creighton Walker, late boatwain of the *Lanndon*, and six invalid soldiers.

From Madras—Sir H. Cosby, Capt. Vigners, Company's service; Lieutenant Lumdane, 72d regiment; Lieutenants Hoare and Colby, of 52d regiment; Lieutenants De Lamillere and Walker, of the 36th regiment, King's troops; twenty-one invalid soldiers, and three women; Ensign Parfroy, from St Helena.

Captain Williamson, of the *Ganges*, died some days before the Manhip left Bengal.

The Phoenix, Captain Rattray, was under weigh for England, when the Manhip left Madras, and is therefore hourly expected.

The Purser only brought up the dispatches for Government and the Company, and a few private letters.

Colonel Sir Henry Cosby, who came from Madras in the Manhip East Indianman, arrived at St James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street last night.

The next Ridotto at the Opera-house, is under the auspicious patronage of the Duchesses of Cumberland, the Duchesses of Devonshire, and her Grace of Gordon; and such is the rage for this fashionable amusement, that no less than six hundred and seventy-five ladies have already desired to have their names on the subscription-books.—It is supposed that the first effect of the Commercial Treaty will be seen in the female attire of Wednesday night; and it is whispered about in several polite circles, that a revolution will take place respecting the ornaments of the bosom, as transparent gauzes will be substituted to bouffons, and thick muslin handkerchiefs, which have lately been exploded at the Court of Versailles, and in the French capital.

The expediency of a reform in the Scotch boroughs appears very striking from a recent fact.—The magistrates of a town in the north of Scotland, who are a self-created body, thought proper to raise the price of admission to the freedom of the city to nearly twice what it was before. Complaint was made, but no redress could be obtained. By the same authority, they may make another addition, and another and another, till they have monopolized the whole freedom of the town, and confined it to a few burghesses who can afford a great sum, as the same authority which empowers them to raise the freedom to 30*l.* is also sufficient to enable them to raise it to 300*l.*—In this state of slavery are the people of Scotland held.

Yesterday, Lord George Gordon appeared again in the Court of King's Bench, and informed the Court, that his appearing the day before with a gre-

nadier, had given some alarm, and had given rise to a Counselor to ask him privately, if he had come to besiege the Court. He had this day brought the bag himself. He said, his trial was a matter of great delicacy, as it would be necessary to issue a subpoena to some personages of great rank, to be examined as witnesses. The Court informed his Lordship, that delicacy was now out of the question, the trial being at issue, and every necessary subpoena would be granted. Lord George thanked the Court and retired. Lord George immediately went to Mrs Fitzherbert's, and left a message for her, that she would be subpoenaed as a witness in the trial betwixt the Courts of France and London, and him, and begging her not to be alarmed in the least, at the subpoena that would be served upon her. The above, it is supposed, refers to a letter from the Comte D'Adhemar, the French ambassador, to Lord George Gordon, which is in his Majesty's possession, together with a letter from Lord George, which was delivered to his Majesty by the Marquis of Carmarthen and Mr Frazer, relative to the affairs of Ireland.

Yesterday morning died in Queen-street, Westminster, Robert Quarme, Esq; Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, and Usher of the Green Rod, at St James's.

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 30.	
Bank Stock, 154½	India Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95½	3 per cent. India Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 114½	India Bonds, —
2 15½	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 76½ a 78	Old S. S. Ann. 75½ a 76
3 per cent. con. 77½ a 78	New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	1 per cent. 1751, —
Long Ann. —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, —	Exch. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1778, 13 11	Prizes, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1779, 13 11	Bank for May, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1780, 13 11	Consols for May, 77½ a 78

WIND AT DEAL, APRIL 29. S. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 30. HOUSE OF LORDS.

"Their Lordships, agreeable to adjournment, called counsel again this day on the farther hearing of the important appeal of the Hon. William Elphinstone, from the Court of Session in Scotland.

"When the Lord Advocate concluded his speech on Friday last, in which he stated the question before the House to be of the utmost consequence, as involving several points materially affecting the rights and interests of the freeholders of Scotland, the Lord Chancellor asked his Lordship, if there were any facts of what had been stated, as it would be extremely improper, in his opinion, to determine on an appeal from a solemn judgment of an inferior Court, without having before the House the facts on which it had been given, and which had been adduced in proof. The Lord Advocate seemed rather at a loss to give an answer, and was inclined to wave giving a direct or positive one, looking at the same time at the counsel on the other side, who only smiled.

"Lord Loughborough, whose assistance had been particularly invited by the Chancellor on the occasion, then informed the counsel, that they might probably agree between then and Monday (this day) on an admission of facts, and mutually agree to state them to the House. No answer being given to this, or any reply made whatever, the Lord Chancellor took occasion to observe, and that in a rather pointed manner, that it became the counsel at the bar to consider of what had been thrown out; and that if, after the House had signified its wishes that an admission of facts should be agreed on, either side should desire to decline it, such conduct would be extremely unhandsome, and put it out of the power of the House to decide, at least, with any degree of satisfaction: His Lordship pressed this, and said, that it had been done in a variety of instances, and ought to be done in a matter in which the interests of the freeholders of Scotland were admitted, by both sides, to be very nearly concerned.

"The counsel making no reply, they were ordered to withdraw; and the Lord Chancellor, quitting the woolsack, moved their Lordships, that the further hearing of the cause should be adjourned till Monday.

"Accordingly, the counsel were again called to the bar this day, and Mr Solicitor Dundas and Mr Wight heard, after which the counsel were ordered to withdraw; and the Lord Chancellor, after a speech of about forty minutes, in which his Lordship entered fully into the merits of the cause, moved the House, "that it should be referred back to the Court of Session."

"Lord Loughborough then followed his Lordship, and after delivering his sentiments in short, declared, that he entirely agreed with the noble and learned Lord, that the cause should be referred back, and the House unanimously agreed thereto.

"Both the learned Lords declared themselves to be of opinion, that the Court of Session had by no means had that full and complete evidence before them, that could possibly enable their Lordships to give a decisive and final judgment, on a question that involved in it the rights and interests of the Freeholders of Scotland.

"The House was much attended both within and without the bar, and most of the Scotch Peers came down on the occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"A great deal of miscellaneous matter took place to-day, but nothing of any public note, till the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr Pitt moved, "That there be raised by way of Lottery 70,000*l.* Sterling; "the number of tickets to be 50,000; and the "price of each ticket 15*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*" which was agreed to, and afterwards reported by Mr Gilbert.

"Sir John Miller moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent occasional voters at future elections for members of Parliament.

"Mr Joliffe thought it too late a period of the Session to bring in a bill which would effect the rights of a hundred thousand freemen.

"Sir Matthew White Ridley objected to the

motion, as he could not conceive but that a freeman having a right to vote as an occasional voter, or a non-resident, was as much entitled to it, as if he always lived on the spot.

"Several other members declared themselves to be of the same opinion; and Sir Matthew White Ridley threatening to divide the House, the gallery was ordered to be cleared; but, just as the strangers were quitting it, Sir John Miller withdrew his motion.

"The House then went into a Committee on the Poor Laws, and a pretty long debate was expected to ensue.

"Mr Burke had not made his appearance, and it was said, that he would not bring on his promised charge against Mr Hastings to-day, if at all, as Opposition were reported to have thought enough already proved against him.

"Alderman Newnam was expected to bring forward his promised motion respecting the Prince of Wales's establishment; for which the House was much crowded, and most anxiously waiting."

The Honourable Mrs Drummond, of Perth, was safely delivered of a daughter, on Tuesday morning last.

Monday was married at Glasgow, William Wardrop, Esq; of Dalmarnock, to Miss Helen Gray, daughter of John Gray, Esq; of Canntyne.

Same day was married, Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr John Smith, senior, bookseller, to Mr William Gregory, merchant, Kilmarnock.

Died at Montrose, on Wednesday the 18th ult. William Christie, Esq; merchant, and late Provost of that Burgh, very much respected and esteemed.—His death is universally and justly lamented.

This morning died, Mr James Gentle, brewer in Canongate, and frequently Magistrate of that Burgh; a man who adorned his station in society with every amiable and useful virtue. He will long be remembered with high regard by a wide circle of acquaintance among his countrymen, both in the line of public business and in the habits of private life. But the community with which he was peculiarly connected, must have all their memorials erased, before they can forget a citizen to whose unremitting exertions in the cause of religion, virtue, humanity, and good order, they owe so many valuable and permanent advantages.

We mentioned some time ago, that the clause in the new Edinburgh bill regarding the proposed increase of the City-guard, had been dropped. A correspondence, which appeared in our paper of Thursday last, between the College of Justice and the Magistrates of Edinburgh, might have been deemed sufficient authority for the intelligence we then took the liberty of laying before the public; but, from a copy of the bill itself, which arrived in town the day following, we perceive, that the clause regarding the increase of the City-guard is still retained. We are informed, that this has been done by express orders to the Lord Provost from the Town Council; and, that in consequence thereof, the Faculty of Advocates, and Writers to the Signet, who, relying on the above mentioned resolution of the Town Council, and the assurance in the Lord Provost's letter, had taken no farther steps to oppose the clause, have now sent petitions to be heard against it by counsel.

At a late meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Edinburgh, a memorial was presented by Mr Walter Biggar, suggesting, that an application should be made to Government for taking off the remaining duties on the materials used in bleaching in Great Britain—the effect of these duties upon British linen, when brought to a competition at market with the Irish, being very unfavourable, more especially as, from the nature and process of business in Ireland, the Irish manufacturer has many advantages which those of Britain cannot possibly possess. The same being read, the Directors unanimously appointed a Committee to take the business into their consideration; and, in case of their approving thereof, empowered their Chairman to transmit a copy of the memorial to Lord Hawkesbury, President of the Board of Trade, through the channel of Sir Adam Ferguson, member of Parliament for this city. The Committee having accordingly met, and given their sanction to the proposal, the memorial was forwarded to London as ordered, and a letter has since been received by the Chairman from Sir Adam Ferguson, informing him, that the papers had been sent to Lord Hawkesbury, who would certainly attend to the subject.

Tuesday the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale met here. The Synod sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Finlay, minister at Polmont.

The Synod agreed unanimously to transmit the following Overture to the General Assembly.

The Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweedale, having seen the right of Patronage to a church at present vacant, publicly advertised for sale, and that at a price much above what the Right of Patronage to any church has ever sold for when not vacant—They are of opinion, that such sales have a manifest tendency to promote simoniacal practices, and therefore overture to the General Assembly, that they should take this affair into their serious consideration, and endeavour to provide such a remedy as might this evil, as to them, in their wisdom, shall seem most proper.

Dr Barclay, who proposed the Overture, spoke with great ability in support of it; and particularly showed, from *Blackstone*, and other authorities, that the sale of a Right of Patronage to any church during a vacancy, was considered as *simoniacal by the law of England*; and he was therefore of opinion, that the General Assembly ought to apply to the Legislature for a similar law respecting Scotland.

The Presbytery of Linlithgow, on Wednesday the 25th of April last, having taken into consideration the overture concerning a new form of process, transmitted to them by the last General Assembly, approved of the same, with amendments.

They considered, that to have rejected the overture simply, as some Presbyteries have done, would have been disrespectful to the General Assembly,

who transmitted to them an overture, containing at least, as all must acknowledge, some improvements on the present form. They also considered, that a simple rejection of the overture is adverse to all reform, as a majority of such reports would diminish the business altogether, and would prevent the General Assembly from collecting the opinions of Presbyteries, in which way only they can learn what the whole Church think best in altering and amending a form of process, which, it has been generally confessed, is very defective in many particulars.—By these reasons, the Presbytery were induced to offer their amendments, and to make a particular report.

We hear that the Synod of Ross, the Presbytery of Forres, the Synod of Angus and Mearns, and the Synod of Moray, have disapproved of the proposed Union of the Colleges of Aberdeen.

The Scots Judicature bill, now carrying through the House of Commons, is only a renewal of the temporary act passed three years ago, concerning the Circuit Courts, and the not taking down evidence in writing; no new regulation whatever regarding the Courts of Justice in this country being the object of that bill.

Yesterday, the first division of the 12th regiment of foot marched into the Castle to replace the 56th regiment, now on their march to Ayr.

Yesterday, James Jackson, journeyman fletcher, was whipped through the city in pursuance of a sentence of the Magistrates, he having been convicted before them of knocking a gentleman down in the streets.

On Wednesday the 25th ult. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Glasgow, took into their consideration the present set or form of government of the burrough, when they were unanimously of opinion, that it is, in several respects, faulty and defective; and appointed a Committee of Council to make out a scheme of such alterations as may appear necessary, and report.

Same day, sixty-eight feet of ground, on which the Guard-house and part of the Green-market stands, was knocked down to the tune of *Fourteen Hundred Pounds*, besides the purchaser being obliged to erect a new Guard-house gratis.

On Wednesday last, Mr Patrick Graham preacher, was ordained minister of the parish of Aberfoil, in the presbytery of Dunblane.

MEMBERS of the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	
Presbytery of Dornoch—Rev. Dr Hugh Macleod, professor of church history in the University of Glasgow.	
University of Glasgow—Rev. Principal Archd. Davidson.	
State of the Thermometer since our last:	
Monday, April 30. 8 o'clock.	P. M. 45
Tuesday, May 1. 8 —	A. M. 39
— 8 —	P. M. 43
Wednesday, — 2. 8 —	A. M. 50
— 8 —	P. M. 54
Thursday, — 3. 8 —	A. M. 55

REPORT of the Quantities of Meal brought into the Meal Market of Edinburgh, with the Prices at which it sold, May 1. 1787.

	70 2 bolls.
Lothian oat-meal,	86
South Country ditto,	86
Best Lothian oat-meal sold at	16 0
Second ditto,	15 6
Third ditto,	15 0
Best South Country ditto,	15 8
Second ditto,	15 3
Third ditto,	14 9
Best meal sold by retail at	10 0
Second ditto,	9 11
Third ditto,	9 11

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON, April 27.			
	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	17s. 0d.
Barley,	18 0	17 0	16 0
Oats,	15 0	14 0	13 6
Pease,	17 0	16 0	15 0

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,
April 16. Patience of and from Dundee, Findlay, for Melmel, in ballast.
Britannia of and from London, Morrison, for Melmel.
Unity of Dundee, Boyack, from Clayholm, for Riga, with herrings.
Helen of ditto, Low, from Marstrand, for ditto, ditto.
Betsey of Montrose, Vallentine, from Marstrand, for ditto, with ditto.
George of and from Queensferry, Brown, for Riga, bal.
Villa Nova of Alloa, Spittal, from Gottenburgh, for Melmel, with herrings.
17. Lovely Ann of and from Aberdeen, Walker, for Dantzick, in ballast.
Ajax of and from Greenock, Peck, for Melmel, in ditto.
Nancy of and from Arbroath, Christie, for Riga, ditto.
Nancy of and from ditto, Reid, for ditto, with herrings.
Liberty of and from Aberdeen, Marr, for ditto, ballast.
Robert of Irvine, Allan, from Dublin, for Melmel, ditto.
Commerce of and from Leith, Norris, for ditto, ditto.
Rachel of and from ditto, Kaime, for ditto, ditto.
Hope of Kirkcaldy, Bell, from Middleburgh, for Melmel, in ditto.
Ann of Kincardine, Brown, from Dundee, for Konningberg, in ditto.
Peggy of and from Leith, Cruden, for Dantzick, ditto.
Countess of Eglington of Saltoun, Mackie, for Leghorn, with goods.
Elfwine, April 17.—Wind N. W.

WOOD AND HORDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.
April 30. Elenora, Taylor, from Leghorn, with goods.
May 1. Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with ditto.
2. Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, with ditto.
Jean, Barr, from Sealock, in ballast.
3. Margaret and Elizabeth, Hunter, from Alloa, coals.
SAILED.
James, Withart, for Newcastle, with goods.
Friendship, Ritchie, for London, with ditto.

A House to Let at Whitfunday,
At Collington Barley Mill, about three and a half miles west of Edinburgh, in an agreeable and romantic situation, consisting of two rooms, kitchen, closets, and other conveniences, with a stable and small garden.
For particulars, enquire at Adam and William Murray, Grass-market, Edinburgh.

Coal and Lime to Let.

TO be LET, by public roup, within the house of George Hoisington, winner in Killyth, upon Monday the day of May instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon, the COAL and LIME in the parish of Killyth, belonging to Sir Archibald Edmonstone, for the space of 19 from Whitfunday next.
At the same time, several PARKS adjoining to Killyth will be set in Grass, for one year.
Henry Corbet, baron-officer, will show the coal works and parks: And, for further particulars, James Davidson, writer to the signet.



Reform of the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs.

A T P E R T H

The Twenty Fourth day of April One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven Years.

IN presence of me, Notary Public, and

the witnesses subscribing, appeared Messrs Andrew Melis, Prefes, and James Chalmers, Secretary of the committee of burgesses and heritors of the burgh of Perth, for themselves, and in name of the hail other burgesses and heritors of the said burgh, who have declared for the necessity and propriety of a reform in the internal government of the royal boroughs of Scotland, and particularly of this burgh, and passed with us to the presence of William Allison, Esq; present Provost of Perth, and there represented and put him in mind, that, upon the fifth day of April current, they had lodged with him a petition to the town council of the burgh, signed by certain burgesses and heritors, for themselves, and in name of the other heritors and burgesses of this burgh desirous of reform, setting forth, That it was well known to the town council that a great majority of the burgesses and heritors of the burgh had concurred in an application to Parliament, praying for a reform in the internal government of the burgh; and that like applications had been made by a great majority of the other boroughs in Scotland; that such an application being expedient, it was motioned in the convention of royal boroughs held in July last, that the town councils should oppose the reform; and the late Provost, who was commissioner from this burgh, without consulting a single person in town, or having any instructions to that effect, even from the town council, was pleased to give his assent to the motion; and now that the applications of the burgesses were about to be presented to Parliament, the petitioners understood that the prefes of the late convention had wrote circular letters to the town councils, and to the council of this burgh in particular, desiring them to instruct their representative in Parliament, and such of the county members as they had interest with, to give an unqualified opposition to reform; that though the town council of Perth were self-elected, the petitioners entertained a better opinion of the component members, than to think they would allow themselves to be drawn into a line of conduct, so adverse to every principle of civil liberty, and to every idea of public utility, without any countenance from their fellow-citizens, or even so much as consulting any one of them, upon a point in which their rights and liberties were so deeply involved: But if, in this opinion, the petitioners were mistaken, and if the council have thought fit to follow the advice given in the circular letter alluded to, or mean to follow it, the burgesses and heritors of Perth did, in that solemn manner, represent and protest, that the town council, in instructing the representative of the burgh to oppose reform, should not be understood to convey to Parliament the sense of the great body of the burgesses and heritors; when, in fact, it was notorious, that their general voice and line of conduct have for years together been favourable to reform. If then the common council of this burgh had already given such instructions, or meant to give them, the burgesses, who were supposed to be the constituents of the council, thought themselves entitled to know, whether the council had authority from any one of them (out of council) to oppose the reform; and if so, what the names and numbers of such burgesses were? And lastly, the petitioners requested the liberty to attend by a committee to receive an explicit answer as soon as possible. The said Prefes and Secretary further represented to the said William Allison, Esq; that, in the beginning of the month, when they first waited upon him upon this subject, he had given them reason to think that the petition would be submitted to council as on the Monday following, but that no council met until yesterday, although, from the nature of the application, more dispatch was evidently necessary; and they now wished to know what answer the council had been pleased to give? To which the Provost, in name of the council, made this answer, That he could not get a council to meet sooner; and that, after reading the petition, the council had made affidavit with it until their ordinary meeting in the month of May. The said Prefes and Secretary replied, that it would readily occur to the Provost that such a step was the same as if an answer had been refused; because, by the time appointed for advising the petition, which required neither time nor premeditation, the applications of the burgesses would be presented to Parliament; and, therefore, they held the conduct of the council in this matter as a tacit admission; that the council, without advising with any one in the burgh, had instructed the member in Parliament to oppose the reform: But that they might not rest upon presumptions, they called upon the Provost to say if any one not in council advised such a step: To which he frankly answered, that, for his part, he knew of none without doors who had given such advice; and if a protest was taken, he desired to see a scroll of it, which was accordingly promised him. The said Prefes and Secretary then protested, that whatever instructions the town council had given, or might give, to the representative in Parliament, to oppose the applications of the burgesses and heritors, the same should not be held to convey to Parliament that the opposition rose from any in town, but a majority of the self-elected council of this burgh. And thereupon, and upon the hail premises, instruments were taken in the hands of me, Notary Public, subscribing. All this being done in the house of the said William Allison, Esq; betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, before and in presence of Walter Sim and Thomas Mercer, both clerks in the Sheriff Clerk's office in Perth, witnesses specially called and required to the premises.

ATTESTOR, CHA. HUSBAND, N. P.
WALTER SIM, Witness.
THOMAS MERCER, Witness.

SALE OF Johnston, Heithat, and Brandriggs, IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Isaac Mollinder, vintner in Lockerby, on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, between the hours of eleven and twelve mid-day.

The LANDS of JOHNSTON, called JOHNSTON MAINS, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Eskdalemuir, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

AS ALSO,

The Five-merk Land of HEITHAT and BRANDRIGGS, lying within the parish of Hinton, and sheriffdom aforesaid.

The lands of Johnston are situated on the water of Elk, between Haxick and Langholm, about an equal distance from each.—The present rent is only about 40 l. but a considerable rise may be expected on the purchaser's entry, which may be immediately, as there are no tacks on the lands.

The lands of Heithat and Brandriggs are also situated in a very pleasant country, very extensive, and capable of great improvement.—They contain 400 Scots acres, whereof about 80 acres are arable, of an exceeding good soil.—The remaining 320 acres, excellent pasture ground. They lie within 5 or 6 miles of two different limestone quarries, and about the same distance from Lockerby and Ecclefechan, both market towns, through which the turnpike road passes; and about two thirds of the lands are inclosed with a stone dyke. The present rent is 90 l. Sterling but a considerable rise may be expected on these lands, as the tack is expired.

Further information may be got, by applying to George Graham of Grahamhall, the factor, and the tenants will show the grounds.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the rental and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of John Gordon, and Alexander Abercrombie, writers to the signet, to whom proposals may be made for a private bargain, which they have power to conclude between and the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered to at Whitunday next,
THAT Dwelling-House in St John's Street, being the southmost in the east-row, with the coach-house, stable, and hay-loft thereto belonging. The house is as substantial and convenient as any in the street.—James Bremner, writer in Edinburgh, will inform as to the price, &c.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have any claims on the estate of Thomas Ferguson, formerly of Dunbar, but late merchant of Calcutta in Bengal, and who died in the East Indies in the year 1783, will please give in the same to Mr Dosuey at Prestonpans, on or before the 7th June next. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HENRY TAYLOR, late Paper Manufacturer at Broomfield-mill, in the County of Berwick.

AT a general meeting of the said Creditors, held at Broomfield-mill, upon the 15th ult—the accounts of the Trustee's intromissions, with the state of the bankrupt's debts and funds, made up by the Trustee, in terms of the statute, were submitted to the examination of a Committee, appointed for that purpose; and another general meeting was ordered to be held at the said paper-mill, on Monday the 14th day of May, current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to receive the report of the Committee, and to do therein as they shall see cause; and also finally to determine with respect to the propriety of carrying on the manufacture, or of an immed at sale of the mill.—Of all which this public notice is given.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE SETON and COMPANY, late Brewers at Skaitmuir, by Falkirk.

(WING to a dispute concerning the property of said Company, presently depending before the Court of Session, it has not hitherto been in the power of the Trustee to sell the same, so as to make a dividend among the creditors. But, as they may incline to give further directions in regard to the management of the concern, notice is hereby given, That a General Meeting of said creditors will be held within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of June next, at twelve o'clock precisely,—being exactly two years since the sequestration, in order to take the affairs of the bankrupts into consideration.

Dunroart, Kincardineshire, April 16. 1787.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next,

THE Farms of Carimount, Clochnahill, NEWTON, and MILL of URAS.—Application to be made to Mr Allardyce at Aberdeen, the proprietor.

Robert Glegg at Stonehaven, the ground officer, will show the premises.

The Distillery in Grange-pans,

LATELY BUILT,

IS to be SOLD on the premises by public voluntary roup, on Monday the 14th day of May next, and entered to immediately.

There is no situation more commodious for carrying on the malting, brewing, distillery, or soapery business, to a very great extent, either home consump or exportation. The subjects are close by the sea, grain may be landed at the door from vessels of 60 tons. The harbour of Borrowstoness is within five minutes walk, and there is great plenty of coal at hand. The whole are inclosed with a square 105 feet by 100, and consist of a still-house, brew-house, malt-barn about 164 feet in length by 16 breadth, a granary above the barn somewhat larger, a large steep and kiln in proportion to the barn, stable, byre, and hay-loft; a dwelling-house, consisting of dining-room, bed-room, servants room, kitchen, and a pump-well in the center, the building may be raised higher, and a purchaser may have it in his power to be accommodated with a farm of 200 acres or more, and within a mile of the premises. Lime may be had from the opposite shore, and dung may be procured at reasonable rates. The ground lies on the shore east of Borrowstoness and Linlithgow, of a good soil and inclosed. Entry to the houses and grafs at Whitunday first, and to the rest of the land at the separation of this present crop.

The Creditors of the late DAVID WHYTE are desired to lodge their respective claims, properly authenticated, in the hands of Mr Finlayson writer in Edinburgh, as an immediate dividend of the payment of the above subject will take place against Whitunday next, nor will interest be allowed to the Creditors after said term.

James Rankin wright in Grange-pans will show the works above mentioned, and give every necessary intelligence.

AREAS TO BE SOLD.

By Order of the Trustees for building a Bridge over the Cowgate of Edinburgh, &c

IS to be SOLD by roup, within the Dean of Guild Court-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d day of May 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

THREE LOTS or AREAS for buildings on the well side of South Bridge Street, being Numbers XVIII, XIX, and XX. Lot XVIII. Being the Corner Area on the fourth side of the Cowgate, consisting of 44 feet in front along South Bridge Street, and 50 feet deep; with the stones and other materials of the new tenement fronting the Cowgate, which belonged to the Corporation of Wrights and Masons.

Lot XIX.—Consisting of 42 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 38 feet deep, immediately on the south of Lot XVIII; with the Stones, and other Materials of the low houses or cellars on the south side of the west end of the fore-said tenement which belonged to the Wrights and Masons.

Lot XX.—Being the Corner Area at Adam's Square, consisting of 44 feet in front along Bridge Street, adjoining to, and on the south of Lot XIX, and 48 feet deep; with the Stones and other Materials of the tenement and vaults which belonged to Captain Lockhart, Miss Crawford, and Robert Sinclair, Esq.

N. B. The purchaser of this lot will have a right to a servitude, that no buildings shall be erected on the south, in Adam's Square, nearer than the flables which belonged to the Lord President, Alexander Farquharson, and George Buchan, Esqrs.

The purchaser of Lot XIX will have right to one of the arched vaults under the street, the length of the middle or cross-wall. And each of the purchasers of Lots XVIII and XX will have right to two of these vaults: they are 20 feet xian at the spring of the arch. And the purchaser of Lot XVIII will have the benefit of three storeys below the level of the Bridge, and shops entering from the Cowgate, nearly opposite to the great street be made from the High Street to the Cowgate.

The entry to the premises to be on the 26th day of the said month of May. The price to bear interest from Whitunday 1788; and to be payable, the one half at Martinmas 1788, and the other half at Martinmas 1789.

There will also be SOLD, at the same time and place, in one lot, the STONES, and whole other Materials of the tenements and houses on the east side of Peebles Wynd, from the High Street, on the west side of the Tron Church to the south, as far as the north corner lot of Bridge Street, lately purchased by Francis Braidwood wright.

The conditions of sale will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet; and a ground-plan and an elevation of the intended buildings will be shown by Robert Kay, surveyor to the Trustees, at his house in Sandiland's close.

N. B. No other areas for buildings will be sold by the Trustees, until the 11th of November 1787.

A LODGING to LET,

And to be entered to at Whitunday next,
Being the First Story in the Land next the Chapel of Ease, presently possessed by Mrs Rat-tray, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, three bedrooms, a light bed-chamber, kitchen, cellar, a back green with a pump-well. Not to be repeated.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

And entered to at Whitunday next,
THAT HOUSE on the east side of North Hanover Street, being the second entry from George Street, possessed by the Hon. Mrs Boyd. It consists of nine rooms, with kitchen, cellars, back-ground, &c. For particulars, apply to Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Tolbooth of Dunfermline, upon Saturday the 12th of May instant, and entered to at Whitunday thereafter,

That Large and Commodious Dwel-ling-house, of three stories, situated in the Magyate Street in the Town of Dunfermline, containing ten rooms, kitchen, three different wine cellars, and a well-frequented shop, with the garden and offices belonging thereto, as the same were possessed by the late Mrs Crawford.

The shop, which has an apartment behind it, or a back-shop, is exceedingly well laid out, either for the wholesale or retail business; and has for many years past been occupied in the cloth and grocery line.

Persons inclining to purchase by private bargain, will apply to James Marshall, writer to the signet, betwixt and the day of sale, or to Henry Bairdner, writer in Dunfermline, who will show the premises.

If not sold, the subjects will be LET for one or more years as can be agreed upon.

SALE OF LANDS

In the County of Haddington.

To be SOLD by the Private Bargain,
THE HOUSE and OFFICES of CONGALTON, lying in the parish of Dirleton, with the Garden, Pigeon-house, and INCLOSURES.

For particulars apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of June 1787, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Teinds of the Lands of Nether-Mains of PITCON and LINSEEDRIDGE, lying in the parish of Dalry, and county of Ayr.

The free teind of the said lands is 26 l. 18 s. 9 d. 5-12ths. Sterling, which the Lords have valued at nine years purchase, or L. 242 9 0-12ths

The articles of sale, and the title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session.

Lands in the Shire of Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THE LANDS of CORSTORPHINE HILL, in the parish of Corstorphine, lying within two miles of Edinburgh. They consist of seventy-seven acres or thereby, all inclosed, subdivided, and well watered; are in very good order; mostly in grafs, and partly laid down this season. The situation is remarkably pleasant, affording many agreeable spots for building, and the public burdens are very inconsiderable.

Any person inclining to be informed of further particulars will please apply to the proprietor at Corstorphine, or Mr Laurence Inglis writer, Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of TORWOOD; also three detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the parishes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling.

The situation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and most extensive prospect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of considerable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, so that the purchaser will be entitled to an entry from the vassal.—The soil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreases their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup separately.

For farther particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the signet.

William Lewis, at the house of Canonhall, will show the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Fifeshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Tuesday the 26th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS of WESTER KINCAPLE or NEWTON GEDDIE, alias Newtons of Nydie, and FISHING thereof upon the water of Eden; the Lands of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES of CLATTO, BONFIELD, and POFFLE OF STRICKINNESS, and the FEU-DUTIES payable out of the lands after mentioned, all lying in the parish of St Andrews, and county of Fife, in the following lots:

I. The Lands of WESTER KINCAPLE or NEWTON GEDDIE, alias Newtons of Nydie, and Fishing thereof, lying within two miles and a half of St Andrews, and three miles and a half of Cupar, and pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Eden. These lands are at present divided into two farms, called the Easter and Wester Newtons of Nydie. The Easter Farm, consisting of about 120 acres of arable land, is at present in the proprietor's own possession, and may be entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next. The Wester Farm consists of about 115 acres of arable land, and 60 acres of muir or thereby, and is possessed by James Fleming.

II. The Lands of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES of CLATTO, BONFIELD, and POFFLE OF STRICKINNESS, which likewise lie within two miles and a half of St Andrews, and three and an half of Cupar. The lands of Easter Clatto consist of 142 acres or thereby, and are at present possessed by Patrick Latto or his subtenant. The Tongues of Clatto, and part of Bonfield, consist of about 123 acres of arable land, and 41 acres of muir, or thereby, and are possessed by James Grieve. The remainder of Bonfield, and the Poffle of Strickinness, are possessed by Thomas and William Aitken, Thomas Wilson, and others.

III. The following FEU-DUTIES payable out of the lands of Poffle of Strickinness, viz.

David Dillart,	L. 1	8	4
Robert Aitken,	1	6	8
David Aitken,	2	3	4
Robert Richards,	0	0	6

L. 4 18 10

The above lands held partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject superior. The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental, tenants tacks, and a plan of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Innes clerk to the signet, to whom, or to Robert Methven writer in St Andrews, any person wishing for further information may apply.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Livingston,
JAMES MACKIE Master,
Is now lying on the Birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 8th May.

The Ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The matter to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at Mrs Stevenson's house in Leith.

N. B. The Master of this vessel was bred in the London trade, and is well acquainted with the coast.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,
Is now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in good for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, will sail 12th May 1787.

This ship was built on purpose for the trade, and has neat accommodation for passengers.

The Matter to be spoke with at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, No. 1. Sweeting's Alley; mornings and evenings on board; or Hawley and Downe for the Master.

For Charlestown, S. Carolina,

THE BRIGANTINE,

SAMUEL,

WILLIAM JAMIESON Master,
Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 10th current, and clear to sail about the middle of May.

The Samuel is a stout Vessel, about 300 hogheads burthen, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Archibald and John MacKinlay, Edinburgh; Burnsides and Co. Glasgow; or, Lancaster and Jamieson, Greenock.

N. B. The Samuel will have a Mediterranean pass.

FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship JAMAICA,

(British built)

ARCHIBALD MALCOLM

Master,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to sail about the 10th May.

For freight or passage by this vessel apply to Samuel and Robert Anderson of Edinburgh; James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow; or Archibald Fleming in Greenock. March 31. 1787.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain, the following parts of the Town and Barony of SYMINGTON, viz.

THE Lands of Greencroft, with

the small FEU thereto belonging; the Cot-House and Yard in the town of Symington, possessed by Robert Blackley; the Inclosure called GEDDENDE, possessed by Alexander Waugh, consisting of 21 acres 3 rods, or thereabouts; 11 acres of Croft-ground, called LINDSAY LANDS; 21 acres 3 rods, or thereabouts, called BORCLOATH, possessed by Thomas Paterson younger; with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage of the said lands; all lying in the barony and parish of Symington, and shire of Lanark.

The lands hold of a subject-superior, and pay of grofs rent in all, 52 l. 5 s. 10 d. The deductions for feu-duty, minister's stipend, and school salary, amount to 9 l. 14 s. 6 s.—So that there remains of nett rent 42 l. 11 s. 4 d.

For particulars, apply to Mr Mitchellson, Carraber's Close, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a bargain.

The Estate of Old Montrose.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, The LANDS of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Marytown, and shire of Forfar.

The free rental of this estate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural possession; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greatest part of the estate has been under leases for a long period, and several of them a good many years still to run. At present the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this estate, both useful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and sufficiently advanced for beauty and shelter, and the river of Southesk is navigable to the house.

Mr Hercules Mill will show the lands; and the purchaser may have immediate access to the house, policy, and farm in the proprietor's possession; and the rental, progress of writs, and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the signet, who has also power to treat for a private sale.

Sale of Lands in Lithgow-shire,

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of August, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE LANDS and BARONY of BLACKBURN, and other Lands adjoining thereto, lying in the parishes of Livingston and Bathgate, and county of Linlithgow, about seventeen miles west from Edinburgh, on the great road to Glasgow.

The lands consist of 956 acres Scots measure, and the yearly rent about 700 l. Sterling, part in tenantry, and part in the proprietor's hands. The lands are all inclosed, and subdivided with hedges and stone dykes, and surrounded with belts of thriving planting.

The grounds are in high cultivation, and well supplied with lime from a quarry working on the estate. There is also a coal, between five and six feet thick, which was formerly wrought on the crop, and may still be wrought to great advantage. On this estate, there is a good modern mansion-house, of sixteen fire rooms, besides closets; and excellent offices of every kind adjoining. The valued rent of the property lands is 666 l. 13 s. Scots, and of the superiorities, 672 l.—In whole, 1338 l. 13 s. Scots.

A great part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands.

If more agreeable to purchasers, the estate will be divided into three lots, viz.

LOT I.—Upon which is the mansion-house, and grounds adjacent; yearly rent 402 l. Sterling.

LOT II.—Containing the Mill and Mill-lands, part of Merryfield, Distillery, Lime-work, Coal, and part of the village of Blackburn; yearly rent, 143 l. Sterling.

LOT III.—Contains part of the lands of Murrayfield, Riddoch-hill, Whitehill, and the rest of the said village; yearly rent, 157 l. Sterling.

As this estate makes three votes for a member of Parliament, if it is sold in lots, it is proposed that each lot shall have a vote.

On the second and third lots there are fine situations for building, being well surrounded with planting; and a purchaser may enter to the mansion-house and part of the grounds at pleasure.

The title-deeds, rentals, and plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Watson, writer in Edinburgh; and the grounds and house will be shown by the proprietor at Blackburn; with whom, or Mr Watson, intended purchasers may treat.